Hospital. As it was found difficult to apply these instructions for vacancies in health Sector, Department of Health took the matter at the highest level seeking exemption of technical/scientific posts from the purview of the DOPT instructions dated 16.05.2001 so that the shortage of manpower is met. The Government has recently approved exemption of certain technical/scientific posts from the purview of DOPT'sO.M. No. 2/8/2001-PIC dated 1605.2001.As per rules, these posts of doctors are filled by selection through Union Public Service Commission for which requisitions have already been made. As regards, Neurosurgery Department of Safdarjung Hospital, two Neurosurgeons are in position

(c) Safdarjung Hospital provides tertiary care facilities to large section of patients not only from Delhi but also from other parts of the country. However, some deaths do occur which are attributed to serious diseases. There is however, no negligence in providing medical treatment to the patients.

Population Explosion

4745. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGtREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by 2050, India will overtake Chinese populations per the UN's 2004 revision of the world population prospects released in February, 2005;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India and China, would account for 50 per cent of world's population by 2050;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to control population in the Country; and

(d) the fertility rate in the country during the last fifteen years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a)As per World Population Prospects of the UN, 2004 Revision, population of India will overtake that

of China by 2030. In 2030, the population of India is projected to be 144.9 crores against China's 144.6 crores.

(b) In 2050, the population of the world is projected to be 907.6 crores. In the same year, the populations of India and China are projected to be 159.3 crores and 139.2 crores respectively. These two add to 298.5 crores, which is about 33 per cent of the projected world population in 2050.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to effectively implement the Population stabilization programmes. These include:

(i) adoption of National Population Policy (NPP);

(ii) constitution of National Commission on Population;

(iii) registration of the National Population Stabilization Fund;

(iv) Constitution of an Empowered Action group (EAG) for focused attention on 8 demographically weaker States;

(v) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched by the Government in 1997 for provision of reproductive, maternal, child health and contraceptive services to the people.

(vi) The Government has recently launched the National Rural Health Mission to provide comprehensive integrated primary health services throughout the country with special emphasis on 18 States *i.e.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir with provision of comprehensive integrated primary health care services.

(d) A Statement showing year-wise estimates of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at country level and for major states for the period 1988-2002 is enclosed (See below). These estimates are as per the reports of Sample Registrations System (SRS) of the Registrar General, India.

Statement

Total fertility rate, India and biyger States 1988-2002

India and bigger States	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
India	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	3.1	3.1	3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Assam	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Bihar	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3
Gujarat	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Haryana	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Karnataka	3.4	3.3	32	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kerala	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Maharashtra	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Orissa	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Punjab	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Rajasthan	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Tamil Nadu	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4
West Bengal	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3

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